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The Federal Magazine

AND

"THE 'ALL-RED' MAIL."



PUBLISHED BY

THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE,

Central Offices, 28, BUCKINGHAM GATE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

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THE GREAT WAR.

PART III.

THE ALLIES OF THE EMPIRE: BELGIUM, FRANCE, RUSSIA,
SERBIA, JAPAN.

The Empire and its Allies are engaged in a life and death struggle for European liberty. Belgium and France have so far borne the brunt of the enemy's devastating occupation, while England, though suffering equally from furious attack and severe losses on the field of battle, has been protected from invasion by her position and her Navy. Russia on the outbreak of the war found herself in collision with both Austria and Germany; Serbia has been invaluable in preventing Austria from concentrating all her energies upon Russia, and Japan has obliterated Germany's power in the East.

To understand the present extraordinary situation, unparalleled in the annals of history, it is necessary to know something of the countries engaged in this mighty conflict and the conditions which brought about the division of Europe into two hostile coalitions—the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance. The following brief account of the Allies will naturally lead to a consideration in the next issue of the MAGAZINE of the position and policy of Germany, Austria and Turkey in so far as they bear upon the present crisis.

THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

There is no doubt that the ambitious policy of expansion of Germany and Austria-Hungary has for long threatened the interests of England, France, and the Slav States of the Balkan Peninsula, and pointed to ultimate collision. It was, therefore, imperative that the countries concerned should make agreement between themselves in order to maintain the balance of power in Europe. Hence arose the "Triple Entente" between England, France and Russia, fostered not only by a common need but by the interchange of many friendly acts and visits. Although the Triple Entente is often regarded as a counter stroke to the "Triple Alliance" (Austria, Germany and Italy),

formed in 1882, it is not strictly speaking an Alliance, as England is not bound to support either country except in certain definite cases, specified in the two agreements of 1904 (England and France) and 1907 (England and Russia), a further understanding being that France would henceforth concentrate her fleet in the Mediterranean, and England would come to her aid should her northern coasts be threatened.

BELGIUM.

"Belgium," said Gladstone in 1870, "has set to Europe an example of good and stable Government gracefully associated with the widest possible extension of the liberty of the subject." To Belgium's capacity for good government and peaceful progress must be added the magnificent courage and dogged persistence which she has of late revealed in her struggle for liberty and independence against apparently overwhelming odds. The geographical position of Belgium made her neutrality essential to the peace of Europe, and by the Treaty of London, 1839, it was guaranteed by all the Great Powers including Prussia. After the defeat of France in 1871, Belgium realised that she must be for ever on the watch against her victorious and powerful neighbour, Germany. Although primarily an industrial people, hard-working, thrifty and peace-loving, the Belgians have not neglected their army, and when, in defiance of the treaty of neutrality German troops were marched through Belgium the whole nation enthusiastically supported their Government, and the military force, small though it was, proved an invaluable obstacle to the first onrush of the Germans towards France. The gallant little country has, alas, been temporarily captured by the enemy, and her Government driven forth from gay and beautiful Brussels to Antwerp, thence to Ostend, and finally across the frontier. Homeless and stricken, Belgium yet remains a nation and will not yield her birthright as long as she has still a son to fight for her. Heroic Belgium has helped thus to save Europe from the domination of militarism, and has won for herself and for her noble dead a glorious immortality.

FRANCE.

The extraordinary recuperative power of France was shown after the Franco-German War when, within three years of her defeat she paid off the enormous indemnity of over £200,000,000. With an energy and a moral enthusiasm that have aroused the admiration and jealousy of other countries, France at once embarked upon a policy of Rehabilitation and Reform, the fruits of which are to be seen in her sound economic condition and her political progress. With the fear of Germany ever before her, France entered into an alliance with Russia in 1897 and an "entente" with England in 1904. During the last decade the friendship and understanding between England and France have been steadily consolidated and each nation has learnt to appreciate the characteristic virtues of the other. While cultivating the arts of peace France yet left nothing undone to strengthen her armaments, and when war broke out both the Navy and the Army were in a far more efficient and healthy condition than ever before. In General Joffre, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in France, the world recognises a great man and a great soldier who, through all, maintains the best traditions of the French Army. France stands, as she has always stood, for her own ideals in life, in art and in literature, and were she to perish civilization would lose many gracious and noble qualities which no other nation could precisely supply.

RUSSIA.

Russia, like France, a former enemy, has now for some years been Great Britain's staunch ally. Since the dawn of the present century Russian civilization has been advancing rapidly. The people have gradually realised that they have rights and are demanding expression and a political status. The revolutionary movement in 1905 wrung from the Government certain reforms, while Russia's defeat in Japan acted as a moral shock to the nation, and inspired it with a new spirit of activity and determination. The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria in 1908 led to an immediate re-organisation of her army. When Serbia was involved in her struggle with Austria, Russia as champion of the Slavs, was bound to support her. The present war revealed the essential unity and the intense patriotism of the Russian nation. Political, religious and racial differences were forgotten; a large and well-equipped army was at once mobilised and put in the field. Slav writers and thinkers have long looked forward to the birth of a Slav civilisation which shall promulgate liberal and cosmopolitan principles without the loss of nationality. It may be that the success of the Allies in the mighty conflict now raging will lead to the realisation of this noble ideal.

SERBIA.

Serbia, whose quarrel with Austria precipitated the Great European War, is like Belgium fighting against the militarism which would destroy the independence of the smaller nations. The Serbs, a courageous, war-like and patriotic Slav people, are only now emerging from primitive conditions. Since their emancipation from Turkish tyranny in

1878 they have suffered great humiliation at the hands of Austria-Hungary, who rules over some seven millions of unwilling Slavs. The fate of Bosnia and Herzegovina aroused in the Serbians a sense of their own danger, and from the year 1908 dates a renaissance of national feeling, the effects of which have been seen in their successes in the last two Balkan Wars. Serbia's military strength added to Russia's friendship aroused the hostility of Austria who, abetted by Germany, had long sought to attack her independence. The assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand provided the pretext, and the ultimatum of July 23rd, led inevitably to war between Serbia and Austria and between Russia and Germany. Thus arose a climax involving not merely the fate of Serbia but that of the millions of Slavs of Southern Europe.

JAPAN.

During the last fifty years no nation has, perhaps, done so much as Japan to combine some of the best Western ideas with an ancient and highly developed civilisation. The war with Russia gave her an acknowledged position in the East, and her alliance with Great Britain brought her into the ranks of the great powers of the world. Japan entered into the great European conflict from somewhat different motives to those which actuated the European Allies. Japan had no fear of attack, neither was she concerned in the question of Belgian neutrality; she had, however, her own grievance against Germany and she was also deeply affected by Germany's growing power in the Far East. Japan, therefore, entered into an alliance with Great Britain in 1905, and with Russia and France in 1907, for the maintenance of mutual interests in Eastern Asia. The part that Japan has played in the great war has been to dissipate Germany's naval strength in the East by the bombardment and seizure of Tsingtau, thus putting an end to direct German rule in China.

THROUGH WAR TO PEACE.

The war now raging is a life and death struggle between the nations; it seems also to be a life and death struggle between the two great opposing ideals of spiritual liberty and the dominance of physical force. It must prove a great moral landmark in the world's history, pointing ultimately, it is the hope of all, to a permanent world-peace. It is because the Germans have never understood the real meaning of freedom that peoples so different in character and life as are the various Allies have combined to crush at all costs the German yoke of militarism. Sanctified by the sufferings, it may be of millions, who have given up their lives for this freedom, the nations cannot but rise to a nobler conception of what through their united effort may be achieved for the happiness of mankind.

(To be continued.)

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

1. Compare the national characteristics of the Allies.
2. "I could be an honest man if it were not for that accursed science of geography." How far does this statement explain and justify Germany's policy of expansion?
3. Show how racial affinity is already altering the balance of power in Eastern Europe.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

- Seignobois, A. ... The History of Contemporary Europe. (Heinemann.) 10s.
 Holland, Professor ... The European Concert in the Eastern Question. (Clarendon Press.) 12s. 6d.
 Bodley, J. E. C. ... France. (Macmillan.) 10s.
 Sabatier, P. ... France of To-day. (Dent.) 6s.
 Wallace, Sir W. M. ... Russia. (Cassell.) 12s. 6d.
 Graham, S. ... Changing Russia. (Lane.) 7s. 6d.
 Stead, A. ... Servia and the Servians. (Heinemann.) 10s. 6d.
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 Mitford, E. Bruce ... Japan's Inheritance. (Unwin.) 10s. 6d.
 Dautremier, A. ... The Japanese Empire and Its Economic Condition. (Unwin.) 10s. 6d.
 (See also former Lists.)

DIARY OF THE WAR—(Continued).

- Oct. 26th Continuation of desperate fighting on Franco-Belgian & onwards. frontier; position of Allies well maintained, slight advance made.
 „ 27th Advance of Russians along line extending from the & onwards. Baltic to the Carpathians.
 „ 28th Success of Botha in the Transvaal.
 „ 31st–Nov. 8th. Bombardment and fall of Tsing-tau.
 „ 31st. Turkish bombardment of Odessa; Egyptian frontier crossed by Bedouins.
 Nov. 1st. Violent attacks and counter attacks in the neighbour- & onwards. hood of Ypres; Prussian guards repulsed with enormous loss to the enemy.
 „ 1st Loss of H.M.S. *Good Hope* in Pacific Ocean.
 „ 3rd German squadron sighted off East Coast of England.
 „ 4th British Reverse in East Africa.
 „ 5th Great Britain's declaration of war against Turkey.
 „ 6th Austrian repulse on the Serbian frontier.
 „ 9th *Emden* destroyed by the Australian Cruiser *Sydney*.
 „ 15th–17th Defeat of Turks in Persian Gulf.
 „ 17th Great Battle raging in Poland along line extending & onwards. from near Plock on the Vistula to R. Warta.
 „ 18th Austrian invasion of Serbia; Serbians defeated.
 „ 21st German advance on Warsaw.
 „ 23rd German submarine rammed by British Patrol vessel off Scotland.
 „ 24th Renewed violent fighting around Ypres.
 „ 25th Repulse of Germans in Poland.

THE OXFORD PAMPHLETS.

The Law of Nations and the War. 3d. net.

Dr. A. Pearce Higgins examines closely the plea of "necessity" put forward by the German Chancellor as an excuse for the violation of Belgian neutrality, and asserts that it is entirely without justification. He discusses and upholds the policy of the balance of power, which depends for its success on the existence of small neutral states, whose safety can only be guaranteed by the maintenance of international treaties.

The Responsibility for the War. Professor W. G. S. Adams. 2d. net.

This pamphlet states clearly and accurately the part played by each nation in the great European drama which is now proceeding. The paramount issue of the war is the question of freedom which is indissolubly bound up with that of the rights of smaller nations and the sanctity of international treaties.

Italian Policy since 1870. Keith Feiling. 2d. net.

Most English people have but a very hazy idea of modern Italian history, their knowledge as a rule being confined to a few facts connected with the names of Mazzini and Garibaldi. They will, therefore, welcome this brief account of the somewhat intricate relations of the European States during the last forty years, which explains why Italy became a partner in the Triple Alliance, and yet declared her neutrality on the outbreak of hostilities.

Austrian Policy since 1867. Murray Beaven. 3d. net.

"Among the many seeming anomalies disclosed by the present state of European politics none is more startling than the spectacle of Great Britain at war with Austria-Hungary, a Power with whom she has been united for centuries by close ties of friendship and sym-

pathy." The causes for this change may be traced to the compromise between Austria and Hungary in 1867, whereby the two ruling races of the Dual Kingdom adopted an aggressive policy towards the Slav peoples, and so aroused the antagonism of Russia. The alliance with Germany, which led to estrangement from Great Britain, was a temporary protection against the Slav peril, but it tended inevitably to "the subordination of Hapsburg to Hohenzollern interests," and to-day Austria has been used as a mere cat's paw by German militarism.

The Eastern Question. F. F. Urquhart. 3d.

Contains a brief yet illuminating account of the various states which together make up the Balkan Peninsula, and of their relations to each other and to their immediate neighbours Russia, Austria and Turkey. The subject is extremely difficult to deal with in a few pages, but the writer's knowledge and sound judgment make it possible for the reader to grasp some of the complicated threads of Eastern policy.

Reviews.

Our Duty and Our Interest in the War. G. W. Prothero. (Murray.) 2d.

Dr. Prothero faces the terrific nature of the present conflict squarely. He is of opinion that the mass of the nation does not even yet realise that the national existence is at stake and the enemy practically at our gates. We must not be deceived by a few successes into undervaluing the "resources in men, in money, in intelligence, which the Germans can and will employ." The success of the enemy is shown inevitably to involve the ruin of the British Empire. And what this would mean is described by Dr. Prothero in language that remains with the reader long after he has cast aside the little pamphlet. The solemn warning ends on a note of hope: "Of two things one; either Germany falls or we fall. And there is no doubt we can win if we do our best." Dr. Prothero's contribution to the literature of the War is one of the soberest and weightiest of the innumerable publications that has yet appeared.

The Development of the European Nations, 1870–1900. J. Holland Rose. Litt D. (Constable & Co.) 7s. 6d. net.

The new edition of Dr. Rose's well-known book is published most opportunely, for although everyone is deeply interested in the European War few have any understanding of the real causes that led to the present crisis. European history since the Franco-Prussian War presents many difficulties to the general reader; he requires a guide who will select and omit judiciously, and will help him to take a comprehensive rather than a detailed view of the many important currents and tendencies during the last thirty years of the 19th century which have so largely contributed to bring about the mighty conflict now devastating Europe. Dr. Rose set out to do a difficult piece of work which his wide reading and his sane judgment have enabled him to perform satisfactorily. The value of the book is greatly enhanced by the constant reference to authorities which will enable the student to continue his studies on the lines opened up to him by Dr. Rose.

Life of Lord Roberts. Violet Brooke-Hunt. (Nesbit.) 2s. 6d., with illustrations.

No hero of ancient or modern days is ever likely to appeal to boys of the Empire with quite the same force as the great soldier who, full of years and of honours, has just passed from among us. He united in himself all the qualities that boys, especially boys of the English race, adore, while his life was as dramatic and exciting as that of any hero of fiction. Miss Brooke-Hunt's vivid narrative containing delightful anecdotes which reveal the man as well as the soldier will be welcomed by many a parent and friend of young people as just the Christmas gift for girls and boys of all ages.

Contour Map of Europe. (George Philip & Son.) 1s. and 2s. 6d.

A very clear map, showing principal railways and fortified towns and forts.

Right Against Might. The Great War of 1914. Bella Sidney Woolf (Mrs. R. H. Lock). (W. Heffer & Sons.) 1s. with numerous illustrations.

This book does not dwell upon the horrors of war; it presents in vivid and picturesque fashion the significant events of the greatest struggle in the world's history. It may be confidently recommended as an admirable Christmas gift alike for adults and young people.

PRIZE ESSAY.

(Winning the Lord Meath Empire Day Challenge Cup and League of the Empire Prize £5. 5s. Senior Competition, Inter-all Schools of the Empire.)

Subject: "Some Tale of Discovery within the British Empire."

KENNEDY THE EXPLORER.

Exploration is an avenue to glory. Few have found their way to it and achieved success. There are the many who have failed or fallen in their perilous walk through life, and lost their one chance of realising their ambition for all time. There are the few who, in their attempt to struggle through, have almost snapped the thin line between them and the outer world, and have left only a slender thread as a link on the trail; sometimes vanishing altogether, leaving a solitary figure in a barren land, to disappear and perish.

But whether all material connection between them and the world is severed, yet always there exists some tangible understanding that links us with the past, and lays before us the works of men who lived and died for others.

Though they lose fame in life, they gain it in death.

Kennedy was one of those great men whose fame does not precede them. He failed at the last within a few steps of success, when he might have reached out his hand and grasped it. But how can we lay failure at his door, when it was through no fault of his own that he did not attain his ambition? Did he not hew his way through a dense bush, and immortalise his name in the memory of the world? Is this failure? But fate was unkind, and snatched both life and glory from him even at the end.

It was in 1848 that Kennedy was instructed to penetrate from Rockingham Bay to Albany Island—to traverse the great Cape York Peninsula; that vast and terrible wilderness with its gloomy secrets. He started out with a handful of men, amongst whom was "Jacky-Jacky," whose name will ever live in the history of Australia, a black remnant of that expedition. There were besides a half-witted fellow and a thieving rogue.

At the head of this miserable band Kennedy faced the perils of an unknown country, and endured the privations and hardships that belonged to explorers of those days; who hacked a name for themselves in Australian bush, and whose bones now lie whitened and crumpled amid the sandhills.

The possibilities of achievement must have seemed remote with such a party and surrounded by so much destitution. The undertaking was certainly an enormous one; but he did not reflect upon impossibilities when he set out on his arduous attempt. There was fame and success at the end, and toward it he strove with no thought of failure or death.

The country from the first was overgrown with a dangerous tropical jungle, and for over 500 miles the little party pushed on through the heart of it. It was a hard and unequal fight against the deadly armour of the vines—a nerve-racking experience—with not a thing before them save a seemingly impenetrable network, rising up forbiddingly and offering stubborn resistance to their feeble efforts. They must often have dropped their axes in despair, fighting towards an unseen goal, shut out from civilisation in a forest prison.

Their sufferings were disheartening in the extreme. The horses fell with the sting of the nettle-tree, and they were compelled by the treacherous nature of the ground to abandon part of their stores, as well as the drays.

Fate was indeed hard on these men, who but scrambled out of one pitfall to tumble headlong into the next. The blacks were hostile and harassed the fragile expedition with a persistency and cruelty that sorely troubled them, and plunged them into the blackest despair. Torture on all sides! It overwhelmed them and made life a nightmare. The fierce tropical rain swept down and held them back in its intensity.

And oh! the bitter disappointment, the keen pang they must have felt when all too late they crawled up to Princess Charlotte Bay to find their expected ship gone—vanished with their last hope over the watery horizon. A curse lay upon them, and they groaned in their agony and bitterness of despair.

Think of them standing on a barren coast, amid all the solitude and emptiness of an Australian desert, their tired eyes gazing across the vast waste of ocean for the speck that was not to appear; a curse on their lips and anguish in their hearts—a dozen heart-broken men.

Overcome by hunger, thirst and sickness, Kennedy struggled on to Weymouth Bay, and there formed a lonely camp. Seeing his men so dispirited and fatigued, he left behind at the camp eight of the number to rest until he should return with the schooner. But he

himself, with a remnant of hope within him, with the thought of success ever uppermost in his mind, determined to push on with the three men and his black servant.

And so it was here that the unfortunate party divided with only the faintest hope of seeing one another again—Kennedy to struggle on to where death was awaiting him, the others to abide their time until life and all suffering should be ended.

They hoped for death, expecting no relief. And it was the extremity of their sufferings that gratified their wish. Within a week three of them, and then three more, were swiftly overshadowed by death, and lay stretched out on the naked shore—their anxieties ever departed. Death had taken pity on them in their misery, leaving their two unfortunate companions, trembling with horror at the gruesomeness of their position, to sit with the dead and eke out a weary existence.

Further on Kennedy and his men advanced heroically. They travelled for three long weeks, weary in body and in mind; and to add to the misfortunes of the journey, one of them accidentally shot himself, receiving a mortal wound. Perhaps it was better for him to end his life thus—in peace, away from the barbarity of the blacks and dangers of the way.

Leaving his two men with their dying comrade, Kennedy once more turned his face to the north.

And so, very near to his destination, he went doggedly on with the faithful black trudging patiently at his side—80 miles to his goal!

They journeyed thus for seven days, until at last Albany Bay, the end of his long and narrow avenue hove in sight.

How his eyes must have shone with joyous anticipation, and his heart leapt with mingled feelings of delight and thankfulness!

Fortune was smiling on him at last.

With the troubled waters receding, and sure success surging ahead, Kennedy sank exhausted to the ground. Already his cares and anxieties seemed to have flown from view. Danger was a thing of the past, to be encountered no more. This was a time for rest and peace.

Alas! "L'homme propose—et Dieu dispose."

When darkness descended upon them he slept with his mind at ease—the sleep of peace. In the solitude of the desert he little thought what grim faces were looming out of the darkness around him.

It was the blacks again. They were ubiquitous, dogging his footsteps wherever he went, and mocking at him like evil spirits.

In the dead of night, when all life seemed slumbering, a crowd of these black devils came upon the scene and aroused the sleepers. Hastily taking in the situation, Kennedy deemed it wise to move on at once; and seizing the horses they made off. But the enemy was wary, and before the fugitives had gone far, they were surrounded by a mass of natives.

There, hemmed in on all sides, they determined to put up a last fight, knowing it to be hopeless from the first. Not a loophole of escape was offered.

A shower of spears was thrown, and Kennedy was hit in the back. Tenderly supporting his master, "Jacky" fired. A black fell, and the others vanished—only to return presently in greater numbers.

Then out of the gloom a heavy hail of spears descended upon them. It was impossible to escape injury. The blacks towered above and around them like giant figures of ebony in the night, a mass of hideous faces and gleaming spears. The horses were struck down, and Kennedy fell with a spear in his leg. Nor did the faithful "Jacky" escape injury.

With a terrible wound on his forehead, he dragged his beloved master out of the deadly hail into the neighbouring scrub, and cut out the spears. One can feel there was humanity and affection in his heart; that although black, he was a white man.

Within the scrub they were safe from the blacks, who had already vanished into the wood as silently as they had appeared.

In the awful silence, with the faint moonlight filtering softly through the leaves, the black bent over his dying master, and watched his life-blood ebbing from his side.

They were in the hands of their Maker.

As stone figures in the moonlight they seemed—two shadowy forms amongst the trees, one on his hands and knees beside his master as if to guard him from all danger in his last moments; the other on his elbow with pencil and paper, attempting to scrawl a message to the world he was leaving.

But not so! He expired in the arms of his devoted attendant.

The shadowy form of Death hovering near reached out its relentless hand and snatched the soul of another explorer, departing in peace to a greater world.

He is dead now. We, amidst comfort and civilisation, read of him; a passing image is conjured up before us—and is gone again. He sacrificed so much for the world. He lived and died for it.

"Jacky" bent over his dead and wept bitterly.

With his tomahawk he dug a rude grave amongst the trees, and wrapping the body in his shirt and trousers—what better shroud could Kennedy have desired?—he laid it in its last resting-place. Then a heap of earth and logs fell over the body, and shut it for ever from sight.

Kennedy had come to his own.

In the distance a curlew woke the echoes of the stilly night, uttering its farewell in one raucous shriek; and a dingo howled mournfully.

Silence!

And it seemed as if the soul of Kennedy was being wafted gently into a higher sphere.

A soft wind sprang up and played about the grave a triumphant funeral march; and seemed to whisper over the grave a solemn requiem, that was a song of the angels.

GEORGE COOLING.

Boys' Grammar School, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.
Born May 31st, 1896.

NEWS FROM THE BRANCHES.

Barbados.

"Our Branch of the League of the Empire contributed £10 to the Prince of Wales' Fund, a fund in aid of this is open in Bridgetown, some people have promised monthly subscriptions and we are all busy helping in the making of garments, Lady Probyn organised a branch for contributing to Queen Mary's Fund. Our hearts and our thoughts are with our Mother England through all these sad days of warfare. And all we can do, to help we shall do. Barbados is a very loyal little colony."

(From the Hon. Secretary of the Comrade Correspondence Branch, Barbados.)

Trinidad.

"The response to our Patriotic Appeal has been good. The Chamber of Commerce is raising a Patriotic Fund, already over £8,000, the 'Port of Spain Gazette' has another fund, the women of Trinidad have organised and collected over £1,500 for the Red Cross, and are now busy collecting clothing, &c. A Committee has been formed to send oranges and limes for the use of sick and wounded sailors of the Empire, and finally the Colony as a Colony is giving £40,000 worth of cocoa, for use of the navy and army. . . . Out here the people are most loyal and scores of young men are anxious to proceed to England to enlist. . . . This afternoon a second party of a dozen young Trinidadians sail for England at their own expense to enlist if possible in Lord Kitchener's army."

(From a Member, Trinidad Branch of
The League of the Empire.)

Bermuda.

"They are having a concert at the Devonshire Sunday School to-night to get money to pay for materials that we have been using to make Red Cross work. Everybody has been busy making for the wounded, and besides this £647. 5s. 8d. has been collected for the Prince of Wales's Fund. There have been quite a number of our boys who have volunteered for active service."

(From a Bermuda Member.)

Canada.

The Canadian Branch of the League of the Empire have suggested that the school children of Toronto should prepare scrap-books with clippings from Toronto daily papers to be sent to the soldiers from that city now in training camps in England. The School Board are to furnish the books, and the League of the Empire will forward them.

Kimberley, South Africa.

My thoughts and prayers are constantly with the Empire as a whole in this great struggle. May God grant us such victories as shall lead to a speedy and successful issue of this life and death struggle.

As far as the European struggle is concerned one can find the reason for it all in that the Kaiser has allowed his ambition to outrun his discretion, but in my own country I fail to find any reason whatsoever for the rebellion on foot here, except perhaps in the fact that

German gold and German guile had also found its way into these remote parts. We can only hope that South Africa will come out of this tangle purified, and for ever freed from the corrupting elements that are now being shown up.

With all good wishes for a speedy termination of the Empire's troubles, and an even more glorious future.

(Extract from a Member's letter.)

WAR NOTES FROM OVERSEAS.

Proud to be an Englishman.

"My word, it makes you feel proud to be an Englishman when you see the patriotic feeling there is out here for the Mother Country and her welfare.

"Men are literally rushing to enrol as volunteers for the front; others are liberally giving horses, sheep, cattle, wheat, fruit for jam, as well as money.

"Sydney and Melbourne have already raised over £80,000 each, and it is surprising what a number of Chinamen have contributed to the funds, as well as Greeks and Italians.

"Each volunteer is insured for £200, and receives 5s. a day pay. All wives of volunteers are to have £50 a year and £25 for each child."

(A letter from Sydney),

"British Australasian."

Help from Canadian School Children and Teachers.

One of the most notable among the many contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund comes from the children of the Heriot Bay school. This little hamlet school has only an attendance of fifteen pupils, but those fifteen, under the leadership of their teacher, Miss Katie Walker, raised the sum of £27. In the letter accompanying the donation, Miss Walker tells how the money was raised, as follows:

"Messrs. Napier, Jones & Co. :—The children of the Heriot Bay school are the senders, and they would like, if possible, to have it go towards the aid of children if that can be managed without too much trouble. This is their Thanksgiving offering and the first time they have done anything of the kind.

"It might be interesting to the people it is sent to to know how this money was raised, as the people in this district are anything but rich themselves. I had the children bring fruit and vegetables to the school the Friday before Thanksgiving. We had published an auction sale of these things to take place at a certain time. Though it was a wet day, a good crowd came, and we easily sold all our produce. The children and (needless to say, their teacher) were delighted at the amount raised, which was far beyond their wildest hopes.

"Hoping that our little mite will help some of these brave people through the coming winter, I am,

(Signed) "KATIE E. WALKER,
Teacher of Heriot Bay School.
("Vancouver World.")

Two hundred teachers of London, Ontario, have given \$40,000, or an average of \$20 each, to the Patriotic Fund.

("The Orillia Packet.")

CARDS

CONTAINING

LORD ROBERTS' MESSAGE

TO THE

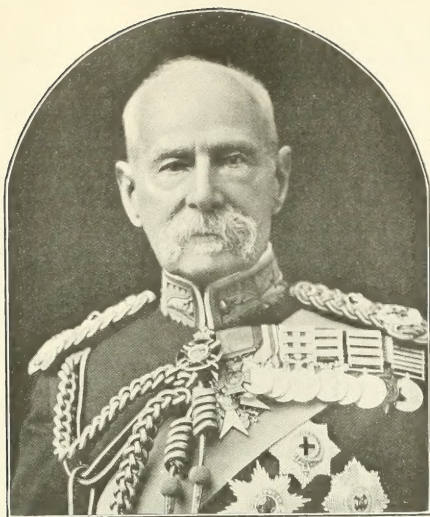
CHILDREN OF THE EMPIRE.

Cards (size $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ inches), suitable for hanging on the wall, containing Lord Roberts' Message to the Children of the Empire, with Portrait and Flags of the Allies. Price 2d.

Postcards with Portrait of Lord Roberts and his Message to the Children. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each. Postcards similar to Frontispiece also $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

These cards are on sale at the

OFFICES OF THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE,
28, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, S.W.



Copyright Photograph by J. Russell & Sons, Baker Street, W.

THE DEATH OF LORD ROBERTS.

The death of Lord Roberts, on French soil, after a lifelong career of active service for his country, has a significance no less ethical than artistic, which history will not be slow to seize. Crowned with honours and enjoying in a rare degree the passionate affection of the army, he died within sound of the enemy's guns, his beloved Indian troops, whom he had so often led to victory, and many of his old comrades in arms around him. No poet or painter could have chosen a more fitting scene and occasion for Death. "I must go and see the Indian Soldiers," said the veteran of eighty-two before leaving for France, "it is the most useful thing I can do at this moment," and among them he laid down his life.

Lord Roberts occupied a unique position in the hearts of his countrymen throughout the Empire, and his death will be felt as a real personal loss to thousands who only knew him by name. As far back as the days of the Indian Mutiny when he won his Victoria Cross, "Bobs," the idol of the army for close upon a half-century, showed the stuff of which he was made, while his march at the head of his gallant little army from Kabul to Kandahar placed him in the foremost ranks of military leaders. His work in South Africa, undertaken at an age when most men are desirous of enjoying well deserved rest, turned defeat into victory and added yet more laurels to his brow. During the later years of his life he devoted himself to the ungrateful task of trying to arouse in his unwilling countrymen a sense of the German peril, the reality of which he lived to see. When the war he had so long foreseen broke out he uttered no word of reproach to those who had neglected his warnings, but with characteristic energy and simplicity he set about the work of encouraging and inspiring young men to serve their

country and to fight for the cause of liberty and the honour of the Empire.

Great as a soldier, Lord Roberts was even greater as a man. His unswerving devotion to the highest ideal of duty and his unceasing labours for the honour and safety of the British Empire, coupled with a delightful simplicity and geniality, gave him a position among his fellow countrymen that no other Englishman perhaps has ever occupied. His life has been an inspiration and an example to both soldiers and civilians. His name will ever be enshrined in the memory of the peoples of the Empire, and his work is a permanent part of their inheritance. *Virtute et valore* was the motto of Lord Roberts' old corps, words fitly describing the spirit which animated the Empire's great son who united in himself the finest qualities of the soldier and the graces of the Christian gentleman.

A Coincidence.

A member of the League working party lately was seated in an omnibus by the side of a man in khaki, with whom she entered into conversation. On asking him if he were going to the front, he replied that he was expecting to be sent abroad very shortly. The lady wished him "God speed," remarking, "I am a member of the League of the Empire; perhaps you have heard of the League." "Heard of the League, indeed I have," was the answer; "just look at my shirt, with pockets on both sides." "Ah," said the lady, "I thought I recognised it."

Sale of Gifts and Clothing for our Soldiers and Sailors.

Mrs. E. R. Merton has kindly lent her house, 18, Grosvenor-street, W., for a sale in aid of the funds of the League, which will take place on Tuesday, December 8th, from 11 to 6:30 o'clock. Attention is drawn to the undermentioned notice, and the help of members and friends is most cordially invited in making the sale a great success.

A SALE OF GIFTS AND CLOTHING

for our Soldiers and Sailors,

AND GARMENTS FOR THE POOR.

Also a Stall of "Chinkarenchee" Flowers and Bulbs (the Six-Weeks-in-Water Lily) from South Africa,

And a Stall of St. Helena Lace and Embroideries

Will be held, by kind permission of Mrs. E. R. MERTON,

AT 18, GROSVENOR STREET, W.

On Tuesday, December 8th, 1914, from 11 to 6.30 o'clock.

Donations or Gifts for the Sale are invited and should be addressed to
 Mrs. ASTON KEY, 15, Southwick Crescent, W.
 Lady LYALL, 82, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.

Ten 1/.

The Kaiser.

"I heard my youngest brother (aged 8) the other night, after his prayers say: 'Please, God, kill the Kaiser.' And, wicked though it may be, I said 'Amen.' The little fellow has planted the Australian flag over Berlin—on the war map.

"Thanking you for your encouragement to me to become one of the 'good' Leaguers.—Yours, etc."

(An Australian Comrade.)

The Federal Magazine

and

"The 'All-Red' Mail"

Junior Members' Section.

Reprinted from The Canadian Magazine, P. 1.

CONTENTS.

The Great War	753
Reviews	755
Prize Essay	759
News from the Branches	757
War Notes from Overseas	757
The Death of Lord Roberts	758
Editorial	759
Annual Meeting of the League of the Empire and of the Imperial Union of Teachers	760

EDITORIAL.

Lord Roberts and the League of the Empire.

We record with deep regret the death of Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, a short notice of which appears over page.

In connection with the League of the Empire Lord Roberts had especially shown interest in the Empire Day Parade held by the League each year in Hyde Park, where he always took the Salute. Last May, owing to a very wet day, he was obliged to forego the ceremony, at the same time saying that he hoped to be in his right position again next year. Many letters received by the League from Lord Roberts show the pleasure he took in the performance of the boys and his keen appreciation of any improvements in their movements or bearing.

Indicative of his interest in all appertaining to young people, but six weeks before his death, Lord Roberts sent to the League a little message to the children of the Empire explaining clearly the causes of the war. This message we repeat, as we believe it to be one of his last public utterances.

CHILDREN OF THE EMPIRE:

You have all heard of the War; you have all heard of the fighting forces sent from every part of the Empire to help the Mother Country. Why are we fighting? Because the British Empire does not break its promises, nor will it allow small Nations to be bullied.

Now, the British Government promised, with all the Great Powers of Europe, including Germany, that no Army should set foot on the territory of the little nation of Belgium without her leave; in other words, she "guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium."

Germany, however, was bent on war, and on dominating other Nations. Britain did her best to keep the peace, but Germany (breaking her word) marched her Armies into Belgium to try and conquer France.

Children of the Empire, this is why we are at war—to hold our promise, to help our friends, and to keep the Flag of Liberty flying, not only over our own Empire, but over the whole world.

God Save our King and Empire.

ROBERTS, F.M.

A notice of the cards on which the Message is printed will be found on page 757. Members will be glad to know that they have been very largely distributed both by Education Authorities and by members and friends of the League. So large is the proposed distribution in Canada that the Central Committee of the League have devolved on the Canadian Committee the copyright of the card in Canada so that it may have the freest circulation.

Acknowledgments.

The League acknowledges with much gratitude large gifts of clothing and comforts, hospital stores and tobacco, both

from Overseas and from various working parties in England. These large stores include clothing for women and children as well as for men, and, together with what members are still sending, have enabled the League to open out its work of help to a very much larger extent.

Comradeship in War.

The following little account of two patients in a large military hospital in France, to which the League is sending comforts and warm clothing, will show the courage of our soldiers and their loyal help one to the other. Two men were in the trenches side by side; one was hit by a shell, but a book and a watch in his pocket saved his life, the impact, however, breaking his collar bone. The soldier beside him had his leg smashed by the same shell. The first man helped his comrade out of the trench, placed his arm round his neck although his collar bone was broken and for four miles helped him to hop towards the rear until they came upon an ambulance. This brave friend is shortly going back to the Front, and we hope he will have many little gifts from the League of the Empire to give some slight comfort in the hardships he must again inevitably endure.

Canadian Nursing Sisters.

On Wednesday, November 11th, a party of Canadian nurses on their way to the Front with the Canadian Contingent, were entertained to tea at the Club. Sir Philip Hutchins presided, and a large number of members and friends were present. After tea the Chairman addressed a few words of welcome to the visitors. He said that as Canada was the nearest daughter of the Motherland it was but fitting she should be the first to send a contingent to her aid. The response made by the Empire was magnificent. The nurses, like the soldiers, were doing a great work for the Empire. They were all fighting under one flag, which must, for the freedom of Europe, be carried into the enemy's strongholds. "We, therefore," said Sir Philip, "wish you God Speed, and in His Name we bid you go forth, for He keepeth His Covenant and He alone giveth the victory and bringeth the arrogant to the dust." Mrs. Holman Hunt seconded the welcome, and added that as a mother she knew what it meant to have loyal children, and thus she deeply appreciated the loyalty shown by the Dominions to the Mother Country. The Canadian Nurses were later entertained to tea by Mrs. Holman Hunt, Lady Macdonell, and others.

Notice to Members.

In order to relieve the Office which has had a somewhat heavy strain of work, a double number of the MAGAZINE is printed this month, and only necessary notices will be issued to members during the month of January. The work for the War will proceed continuously, for now that so many more men are wanted for the Army and winter is upon us, the demands for warm clothing and comforts of all kinds is greater than ever. The dispatch of consignments to the front and to the various training centres will, however, be continued every few days.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE AND OF THE IMPERIAL UNION OF TEACHERS.

The second Annual Meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers, convened by the League of the Empire, was held on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, July 18, 1914, at the Caxton Hall, London, when a very large number of representatives of the Teachers' Associations throughout the Empire were present. In the afternoon the Earl of Meath, K.P., P.C., presided. During the greater part of the meeting, owing to traffic pressure his arrival was delayed, and the chair was meanwhile taken by Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I. (chairman of the Council).

AGENDA.

Opening Address, THE CHAIRMAN.

To present the Annual Report of the League with the following

Resolution :—

"That this meeting records its appreciation of the importance of the work which the League of the Empire has accomplished in the interests of Imperial Education, and resolves to use all possible efforts to assist it in its endeavours to draw yet closer all peoples of His Majesty's Dominions in the Bonds of Brotherhood and Learning."

Proposed by SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS, K.C.S.I., Chairman of the Council.

Seconded by MISS REES GEORGE, Hon Sec., South Australian Branch of the League.

To consider an invitation from the Minister of Education for Ontario to the Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations to meet in Toronto in 1916.

Speaker: DR. JAMES L. HUGHES, Speaking for the Government of Ontario, and representing the Canadian Branch of the League.

Resolution :—

"That the Representatives of the Teachers' Associations throughout the Empire gathered together at the Annual Meeting of the League of the Empire, accept with thanks the hospitable invitation of the Hon. the Minister of Education for Ontario to meet in conference at Toronto in 1916, and assure him of the interest of their Associations in so desirable an Imperial enterprise."

Proposed by THE HEAD MASTER OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE, LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, and THE HON. THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, NEW SOUTH WALES

Supported by MR. T. REUNERT, Chairman of the Witwatersrand Council of Education, Transvaal and THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR ONTARIO, AND OTHERS.

Notes of thanks :—

I. To the Honorary Officials conducting the work of the League throughout the Empire.

Proposed by MR. GEORGE CRUKSHANK, Representative Invercargill Branch, New Zealand.

Seconded by MR. D. T. COWAN, Director of Education for Hampshire.

II. To the Chairman.

Proposed by THE HON. GEORGE FOWLDS, lately Minister of Education, New Zealand.

SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS, in opening the afternoon proceedings, welcomed the representatives of the Teachers' Associations throughout the Empire, and said that the Imperial Union of Teachers had now been in existence for a year, and it was hoped every year to have meetings such as the present one at

which teachers and educationists generally could come into personal touch with one another. From the very first the League of the Empire had considered that the closer union of the Empire could best be promoted by bringing influence to bear on young persons, and with that object in view they had begun to link the schools together by starting correspondence between the school children, there being at the present time nearly 30,000 such "comrades" on the books of the League. In summarising the various activities of the League Sir Philip Hutchins referred to the help given by Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth in establishing a club for the use of members at home and also for those visiting England from overseas, for teachers who were members of recognised Teachers' Associations, and all others interested in Imperial work. The only other item in the Report to which he wished to direct attention was the St. Helena lace industry, in which Her Majesty the Queen had taken interest. Two sales of lace had been held by the Ladies' Committee, of which the Countess of Bathurst was chairman, the amount realised being over £160. The following resolution was then formally presented by Sir Philip Hutchins and seconded by Miss Rees George :—

"That this Meeting records its appreciation of the importance of the work which the League of the Empire has accomplished in the interests of Imperial Education, and resolves to use all possible efforts to assist it in its endeavours to draw yet closer all peoples of His Majesty's Dominions in the Bonds of Brotherhood and Learning."

The Resolution was carried unanimously.

DR. JAMES L. HUGHES, representing the Government of Ontario and the Canadian Branch of the League, endorsed the invitation given by the Minister of Education for Ontario to the Imperial Teachers' Association to meet in conference at Toronto in 1916. He said that in Canada they felt that the teachers from the Homeland and the other Dominions ought to know more of Canada. The trip from England and back could be made for £30, probably for less, because of the arrangements the Ontario Government would make. The representatives would be housed in the residence of the University of Toronto, and entertained by the Government as well as by the City of Toronto. Excursions would be made to Northern Ontario, to the Niagara Falls, in addition to educational and agricultural institutions, and the principal cities of the East. He hoped that some of the visitors would take the trip across the continent, special terms for which would also be arranged. On behalf of the Committee of the Conference of which he was Chairman, he gave them a most hearty and cordial invitation to the Dominion.

MR. M. J. RENDALL (Headmaster of Winchester College) proposed the second resolution: "That the Representatives of the Teachers' Associations throughout the Empire, gathered together at the Annual Meeting of the League of the Empire, accept with thanks the hospitable invitation of the Hon. the Minister of Education for Ontario to meet in conference at Toronto in 1916, and assure him of the interest of their Associations in so desirable an Imperial enterprise." He said that at Winchester they took one of their professors from Toronto University, and they had sent an old Wykehamist to Toronto. Additional dignity and significance were given to the invitation by the fact that it was issued by the Government, for which compliment they all felt the deepest gratitude. After all, the work of the Empire started with a Government. The League of the Empire had taken up its work in the same spirit in which the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain took up his work of the unification of the Empire, and to the heart, brain and trained intelligence of a municipal citizen of Birmingham it had added the quality of imagination which created new work and revived old ideas. The League had acted rightly in taking education as the basis of a satisfactory interchange of thought and sympathy between the various nations of the Empire. It was the vital bonds of education that would bind those nations together.

Mr. J. W. GILBERT (Chairman of the Education Committee, London County Council) seconded the Resolution. He said it had been suggested to him that it was fitting for the Resolution to be proposed by Mr. Rendall as representing secondary education in England, and to be seconded by himself as representing the largest and most important elementary education authority in the world. He agreed with Mr. Rendall in emphasising the importance of the invitation to Toronto being issued by the Government, which fact, he thought, ought to ensure the success of the Conference and inspire other Governments to extend similar invitations in the future. On behalf of the London Education Authority he desired to welcome the teachers present that afternoon who had come from every part of the Empire to pay a visit to the Mother Country. Although it had been his privilege frequently to welcome visitors from foreign countries, he was much more pleased to welcome those who on the present occasion had come from our own Dominions. He thought that was a practical way in which every Education Authority might help on the work which the League of the Empire was striving to do, and the teachers themselves were perfectly willing to assist. He wished the Conference at Toronto every possible success, hoping that educationists in the Mother Country would do their best to help it, and that it would be the means of strengthening the bonds between all parts of the Empire and the mother Country.

The HON. T. CARMICHAEL (Minister of Education, New South Wales) supported the motion in regard to the invitation of the Minister of Education for Ontario. He thought such invitations were the most practical steps that could be taken to give representatives from different parts of the Empire a personal acquaintance with one another's methods of education. At the present time they were in want of that personal knowledge. The nations of the world were just at the dawn of scientific inventions. He thought everyone would agree with him that the most successful nation in the future would be that nation which exploited the brains of its people to their full value, that gathered in the cleverest children from the elementary schools and took them on to the university, as was proposed under the London County Council scheme, keeping them at the university until they had matured and the fullest possible value could be obtained from their brains.

Mr. T. REUNERT (Chairman of the Witwatersrand Council of Education, Transvaal) thought one of the most striking illustrations that could be had of the extent and unity of the Empire was the fact that during that afternoon they had heard speeches from the Headmaster of one of the oldest Colleges of England, from the Chairman responsible for the largest education organisation in the world, and from representatives of many parts of the great Empire. He thought the invitation extended by Ontario would be supported by every part of the Empire, and would be followed by a similar invitation from South Africa. He believed that one of the greatest advantages of these meetings would be to enable the friends of education to put their heads together and try to find a way of equalising the present appalling disparities of opportunity. Further, he thought that educational meetings would help to strengthen the bonds of brotherhood throughout the Empire.

The Resolution was then put to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. G. CRUKSHANK (New Zealand) proposed that a hearty vote of thanks be given to the Honorary Officials conducting the work of the League throughout the Empire. He thought the League had the most splendid officers. He was pleased in this respect to couple the name of Mrs. Ord Marshall with those of the other Honorary Secretaries throughout the Empire.

Mr. D. T. COWAN (Director of Education for Hampshire) said that he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The Resolution was then put to the Meeting and carried by acclamation, SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS briefly returning thanks on behalf of himself and of the Honorary Officials of the League.

The HON. GEORGE FOWLDS (lately Minister of Education, New Zealand), in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said that no name was better known in connection with the movement for the unification of the Empire than that of Lord Meath. Sir Philip Hutchins, who preceded the Earl of Meath in the chair, also deserved the thanks of the meeting.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

The EARL OF MEATH, in responding, said he was glad to think the days of "chilly reticence" had gone, and he urged the visitors not to hide themselves in their lodgings, but to make themselves known to the League.

EVENING RECEPTION.

IMPERIAL UNION OF TEACHERS.

H.M. Queen Amélie of Portugal, who last year inaugurated the Imperial Union of Teachers, was present at the reception in the evening. About 500 guests attended, a large number of whom were delegates from the Overseas Dominions. Among those who accepted invitations to the afternoon and evening sessions were H.M. Queen Amélie, The Right Hon. The Earl of Meath, Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I. (Chairman of the Council), The Headmaster of Winchester College, The Chairman of the Education Committee, London County Council, The Hon. T. Carmichael, Minister of Education for New South Wales, Sir Robert and Lady Lucas-Tooth, Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of the Gold Coast, The Mayor and Mayoress of Westminster, Mr. T. Reunert (Chairman of the Witwatersrand Council of Education), Mr. Walter Bentlif, representing the National Union of Teachers in England, The Hon. W. H. Burgess, Dr. James L. Hughes (Toronto), Professor Sonnenschein, Mr. G. Hope Robertson (Chief Inspector of Schools, W. Australia), The Mayor of Chelsea, Captain Muirhead Collins, Rev. A. A. Aspinall (Principal of Scots College, Sydney), General O'Brien, Sir Lewis and Lady Michell, Dr. W. A. Chapple, M.P., The Hon. George Fowlds (late Minister of Education, New Zealand), Mr. T. H. Ridley, representing the L.T.A., Professor F. S. Boas, Sir Pieter Stewart Bam, Lady Lyall, Mrs. Arthur Poplewell, Mr. David Fell (Member of Legislature, New South Wales), Dr. Alford Nicholls (Dominica), The Archdeacon of British Honduras, The Hon. A. Wilmot, Lady MacMahon, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brittain, Mrs. Percy Thomas, Lady Scott, Mrs. Ord Marshall (Hon. Secretary) and Representatives of the Teachers' Associations both in the United Kingdom and in the Overseas Dominions.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Philip Hutchins), in welcoming the representatives, said that exactly a year ago the Imperial Union of Teachers was inaugurated by Her Majesty Queen Amélie, who had again kindly consented to honour the proceedings by her presence. The League of the Empire earnestly hoped that, with the help and co-operation of the Imperial Union of Teachers, its work might continue to go forward on a definite basis, and that thus a strong link might be formed between the Mother Country, the self-governing Dominions, and the other outlying countries of the Empire.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN AMÉLIE said it was with the greatest pleasure and gratification that she once more found herself amongst the members of the Imperial Union of Teachers. With all her heart she welcomed those who were present that evening, and wished them a happy visit to the Mother Country.

The MAYOR OF WESTMINSTER (Mr. Granville Smith), after thanking Her Majesty Queen Amélie for so kindly coming to grace the gathering by her presence, most sincerely welcomed the members, hoping that they would always look upon the City of Westminster and the hall where they were meeting as a place where all who had at heart the unity of the Empire would ever find a welcome and a home. He hoped that the present Meetings might be productive of success and encouragement, and that the Overseas members would return to their own homes strengthened with a new link of the bond of Empire.

Sir ROBERT LUCAS-TOOTH, after welcoming those present, said that wherever one travelled one found members of the

British race always glad and willing to do the best they could to support the Mother Country. They all looked upon England as their home and as their motherland. He hoped that those who had come from distant quarters of the earth would derive great advantage from their opportunities of seeing something of the Old Country, and would carry back with them useful knowledge to disseminate in their own lands.

Dr. JAMES L. HUGHES (Toronto) said he had been called a "Jingo." He was delighted with the name. If to be a "Jingo" meant to be more closely united to the Motherland, if it meant to be proud to belong to the race that represented the highest ideals that had yet been revealed, and if it meant to love the British Empire, then he most certainly was a "Jingo." In endorsing the invitation of Ontario to meet there in 1916, he hoped those who accepted that invitation would come to Toronto not to think colonially or to think nationally, but to think imperially.

Mr. DAVID FELL (Member of the Legislature of New South Wales) thought that those who, like himself, had come from distant lands, ought to thank the people of the Homeland for their great kindness and hospitality during the present visit. They realised the great advantages they had by being associated with Great Britain under the Union Jack; and they also realised how much education had done to maintain the Empire. He believed that Imperialism was based upon Nationalism, that Nationalism was based upon Patriotism, and that Patriotism was based upon Content. All the countries of the Empire should work as one harmonious whole.

The Hon. GEORGE FOWLS (late Minister of Education, New Zealand) believed that in matters of education New Zealand had done a great deal. The early settlers, particularly of the southern part of New Zealand, were principally Scotch settlers; those settlers carried their love of education with them to New Zealand, and before they built good houses for themselves they built comparatively good schools in which to educate their children. They had left their mark upon the character and inclinations of his fellow-countrymen. The people of New Zealand were always glad to do anything they could to further the progress of the Empire, and he believed that the work in which the League of the Empire was engaged would help to make the Empire greater and better and more glorious than it had even been in the past.

Mrs. ARTHUR POPPLEWELL expressed her appreciation of the kindness of Her Majesty Queen Amélie in being present at the gathering, and thus showing her interest in the imperial work of the League. The League of the Empire Club had been established for teachers and others interested in imperial work to meet together socially, and she hoped they would take full advantage of the opportunities it afforded.

Mr. MARTIN PHILLIPS (Transvaal) said that the Transvaal was the last colony to come under the British Flag but the first colony in regard to education. On behalf of the Transvaal Teachers' Association he accepted the kind invitation that had been extended by Ontario. He would be unable to go to Canada himself, but he could assure the Canadian Government that representatives of the Transvaal and Pretoria Teachers' Associations would attend the Congress in 1916.

Mr. RIDLEY (President of the London Teachers' Association), on behalf of the 20,000 teachers in the elementary and secondary schools of London, heartily welcomed his colleagues from Overseas. The members of his Association were always glad to do all they could to help the League of the Empire to uphold a sane Imperialism. He felt sure that London would send its contingent to the Toronto Meeting.

Mr. W. B. BENTLIFE (National Union of Teachers) said he was proud to represent the National Union of Teachers, which included in its membership 90,000 teachers in England and Wales. The National Union of Teachers had the same aim and object as the League of the Empire, that was to say, it sought to unite teachers, but whereas it had to unite the teachers of this country, the League of the Empire aimed at

the stupendous task of uniting the teachers in every part of the British Empire. His Union wished the League every success in the enterprise it had undertaken. He knew there were many difficulties in its way. He believed it was generally recognised that teachers from different parts of the Empire found that they were not recognised as certificated teachers when they came to England, whereas a certificate of proficiency in one country ought to be a certificate of proficiency in every part of the Empire. He congratulated the League of the Empire in furthering every movement in that direction. Everything that was possible ought to be done for the future citizens of the British Empire.

The Rev. A. A. ASPINALL (New South Wales) said he represented the Australasian League of the Empire and the Teachers' Guild of New South Wales. Empire Day was enthusiastically kept in New South Wales. Two hundred thousand children in the State schools—not including the children far away in the Bush—celebrated this day, so well fixed on the birthday of the late Queen Victoria. In Australia every boy at the age of 12 became a junior cadet, at 16 he became a senior cadet, and when he was 25 he became one of the militia of Australia. That army was intended not only to defend its own shores but to help the Mother Country at any time it was needed. During the war with South Africa many Australian volunteers gave their lives for the Empire. He desired to tender his grateful thanks for the hospitality shown to teachers from Australia when they came to England.

SOCIAL AND OTHER ENGAGEMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The League desires to thank most cordially all the friends who so generously extended hospitality to members of the Second Annual Meeting of the Teachers' Associations of the Empire. Many delightful expeditions and social gatherings took place during the sessions of the meeting, and it is hoped that all those from Overseas will carry back most happy recollections of their visit to the Mother Country.

The principal expeditions and social engagements were as follows:—

Saturday, July 18th.—The Annual Meeting, which took place in the afternoon in the Caxton Hall, Westminster. In the evening a reception was given, Her Majesty Queen Amélie being present, and welcoming some 500 members and guests of the League.

Sunday, July 19th.—Service in St. Paul's Cathedral by invitation of the Dean. In the afternoon Sir Robert and Lady Lucas-Tooth entertained a large party of Overseas visitors and others to tea at the League of the Empire Club, 28, Buckingham-gate, S.W.

Monday, July 20th.—Visit to Hampton Court Palace by invitation of Lady Napier of Magdala. After going through the galleries the visitors were entertained to tea by Lady Napier of Magdala, Lady White, the Dowager Viscountess Mountnorres, Mrs. W. Ingram, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Laird Irvine, Mrs. Maxwell and Mrs. Edward Sanderson.

Tuesday, July 21st.—Garden Party given by Mrs. Arthur Popplewell, at 1, Moreton-gardens, S.W., formerly the house of Jenny Lind. Addresses of welcome were given to a large gathering by Captain Muirhead Collins, Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth and Mrs. Popplewell; later in the afternoon Sir Ernest Shackleton received a hearty reception and thanked those present for their help and interest in his forthcoming expedition to the South Pole.

In the evening by kind invitation of Sir George Alexander a party of the Overseas visitors were present at a performance of "An Ideal Husband" at the St. James's Theatre.

Wednesday, July 22nd.—Over 100 Overseas friends drove from the office of the League to Compton in Surrey, where they

were entertained to luncheon by Mrs. G. F. Watts, and by Mrs. Horne at Hall Place, Guildford. Visits were paid to the late Mr. G. F. Watts' studio, to the Watts' Gallery, the Chapel and Mrs. Watts' pottery works. In the afternoon the visitors were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Caroe at a garden party at their old Tudor House at Vaux, Hambledon.

Thursday, July 23rd.—Visit to the Houses of Parliament under the guidance of Mr. Frank Perkins, M.P., and Mr. J. Wood, M.P. In the afternoon the visitors accepted the invitation of Miss Tuke, the Principal, to tea at Bedford College. In the evening a second party of Overseas friends witnessed the performance of "An Ideal Husband," by the kind arrangement of Sir George Alexander.

Friday, July 24th.—A visit was paid to Winchester, where the Head Master of Winchester College, the Mayor, the Dean and the Director of Education for Hampshire (Mr. D. T. Cowan) welcomed the party. After visiting the Cathedral, the College and other places of interest, the visitors were entertained by the Mayor to tea in the Guildhall.

Saturday, July 25th.—By invitation of the Provost and Fellows over 100 members of the Conference visited Eton College, where they were present at "Absence," and were afterwards entertained to tea in the College Hall. Mr. C. H. K. Marten and Miss Marten made the arrangements and showed the party over all the buildings.

Sunday, July 26th.—Under the guidance of Mr. Ernest Young, a walk was taken through parts of old London. Afterwards the visitors adjourned to the League of the Empire Club, Buckingham-gate, for tea.

Monday, July 27th.—An expedition was made to Greenwich, where the visitors were welcomed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Greenwich, the Member of Parliament for the Borough, Viscount Hill, and Mr. C. H. Hume, of the London County Council. The party visited the Royal Hospital Schools, the Painted Hall, and the Churches of St. Alfege and St. Nicholas. The Mayor, who made all the arrangements for this delightful visit, entertained the whole party to luncheon.

Tuesday, July 28th.—A visit was paid to Oxford, by invitation of Miss Burrows, Principal of St. Hilda's Hall. The guests spent a day of exceeding interest visiting the various colleges and the Bodleian (where they were received by Mr. Falconer Madden). Miss Burrows entertained the party to luncheon at St. Hilda's, and the Warden gave them tea at Wadham College. One of the Fellows at New College and also at Magdalen showed the visitors round those Colleges, and gave them interesting accounts of the buildings.

Wednesday, July 29th.—A visit to the Tower of London, where through the courtesy of the Office of Works and of the Governor of the Tower special facilities were granted. In the afternoon Mr. W. D. Caroe, architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, conducted a large party over Westminster Abbey.

Thursday, July 30th.—An all-day expedition was made to Rochester, where an excellent programme was arranged by the Mayor, Mr. F. H. Jackson, who entertained the party to luncheon. The visitors were met on arrival by the Town Clerk (Mr. Apsley Kennette) and the Clerk to the Education Committee (Mr. Ring), who personally conducted them over the chief places of interest in the city. By invitation of the Dean the party attended a short service in the Cathedral, and had tea in the Deanery Grounds.

Friday, July 31st.—Visit to Canterbury. The Mayor, Mr. George Mount, made all the arrangements and welcomed the party at the Guildhall. Through the courtesy of Mr. W. D. Caroe special facilities were granted for seeing the Cathedral. Canon Spooner himself conducting the visitors all over the building.

Tuesday, August 4th.—A farewell tea was given at the League of the Empire Club, Buckingham-gate, where a large party

gathered to bid farewell to the friends from Overseas. The Earl of Meath, K.P., and Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I., addressed the visitors on behalf of the League. Mr. A. A. Aspinall and Mr. Michell responded, and presented a gold watch and bracelet to Mrs. Ord Marshall on behalf of those who had taken part in the summer meetings of the Imperial Union of Teachers.

MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Mr. PERCY ABBOTT, B.A.	United Kingdom.
Mr. H. L. ELFOED ADAMS, M.A.	Canada.
Miss ANNIE ANDERSON	New Zealand.
Miss K. ANDREWS	United Kingdom.
Miss AMY ARMS	Canada.
Miss ARMSTRONG	Australia.
Rev. A. ASHWORTH ASPINALL, M.A.	Australia.
Mr. J. H. ATTFIELD	United Kingdom.
Miss BAILEY	United Kingdom.
Mr. T. G. BALL	United Kingdom.
Mr. H. R. BARGE	United Kingdom.
Mr. F. S. BARNES	United Kingdom.
Mr. G. D. BELL	United Kingdom.
Mr. LIONEL BELLETTTEY	Burma.
Miss C. BENDA	Australia.
Miss MARIE BENDA	Australia.
Mr. WALTER BENTLIFE	United Kingdom.
Miss BINGHAM-SMITH	United Kingdom.
Dr. F. S. BOAS	United Kingdom.
Mrs. BONNER	United Kingdom.
Mr. F. BOWIE	United Kingdom.
Miss BEATRICE BRAIN	Canada.
Mr. C. T. BREARY	United Kingdom.
Miss BRITTAIN	Canada.
Miss I. E. BRITTAIN, M.A.	Canada.
Miss UNA BROCKWAY	Australia.
Miss BROWNE	United Kingdom.
Miss G. BUCHANAN, M.Sc.	Australia.
Mr. J. W. BUNN	United Kingdom.
Mr. T. T. BURKETT	United Kingdom.
Major GEORGE CALDERSMITH	Australia.
Miss ALICE CALVERT	S. America.
Miss ALICE CAMERON, M.A.	Canada.
Miss A. CAMPBELL	Canada.
Mr. G. CAMPBELL	Canada.
Mr. W. C. CARTER	Australia.
Miss JESSIE CHERRETT	New Zealand.
Mrs. CHESTER	United Kingdom.
Mr. H. ADE CLARK, A.R.C.S.	United Kingdom.
Mr. F. C. CLARKE	United Kingdom.
Miss I. CLEHORN, M.A.	United Kingdom.
Mr. JAMES CLEMINSON	Australia.
Professor R. S. CONWAY	United Kingdom.
Mr. A. E. COOK	United Kingdom.
Miss L. M. COOTE	Canada.
Mrs. P. C. CORLIES	New Zealand.
Mr. H. G. COUSINS, M.A.	New Zealand.
Mr. C. W. CROOK, B.A., B.Sc.	United Kingdom.
Mr. GEORGE CRUIKSHANK	New Zealand.
Miss CRUMP	Australia.
Mr. J. J. CULUM	United Kingdom.
Mr. R. F. C. DOLLEY	United Kingdom.
Miss HELEN E. DOWNS	United Kingdom.
Miss DUMARESQ	Australia.
Miss EISNER	United Kingdom.
Mr. W. A. EVANS	United Kingdom.
Mrs. FELKIN	United Kingdom.
Mr. DAVID FELL, M.L.C.	Australia.
Miss JESSIE FERGUSON	Australia.
Miss ELISABETH FISH, LL.A., F.E.I.S.	United Kingdom.
Miss M. E. FOSTER	United Kingdom.
The Hon. GEORGE FOWLDS	New Zealand.
Miss FOWLER	Australia.
Mr. H. J. FREEMAN	South Africa.
Miss ETHEL FROUD	United Kingdom.
Mr. E. N. GARDINER, M.A.	United Kingdom.
Mr. H. GARLICK	United Kingdom.
Miss M. E. GARRAN	Australia.
Miss MILVAIN GOOD, M.A.	Australia.

Mr. D. GORDON...	South Africa.	Mr. J. PARSONS, M.A.	Australia.
Miss GOSLING ...	Bermuda.	Miss PATTERSON ...	India.
Rev. JAMES GOW, Litt.D.	United Kingdom.	Miss M. PATTON ...	Canada.
Mr. W. T. GOW, A.R.C.S.	United Kingdom.	Mr. T. C. PEAR ...	United Kingdom.
Miss ALICE GRUNER ...	United Kingdom.	Mrs. JEWEL PEARCE ...	United Kingdom.
Miss IDA GUNTHER ...	India.	Miss M. PEBBLES ...	South Africa.
Mr. ARTHUR J. HADRILL ...	United Kingdom.	Mr. MARTIN PHILLIPS ...	South Africa.
Miss HANBIDGE, M.A.	United Kingdom.	Mr. F. T. PITT ...	Australia.
Mr. S. S. HAYCOCK ...	United Kingdom.	Miss GERTRUDE PRATT ...	Australia.
Mr. C. HARRAP ...	United Kingdom.	Miss PYCROFT ...	United Kingdom.
Mr. C. MONTAGU HARRIS ...	United Kingdom.	Mr. F. RABY ...	United Kingdom.
Mr. W. E. HARRISON, A.R.C.S., F.I.C.	United Kingdom.	Principal RAWSON, D.Sc.	United Kingdom.
Mr. J. HART-SMITH ...	United Kingdom.	Miss REES GEORGE ...	Australia.
Miss BESSIE HENDRY ...	Australia.	Mr. M. J. RENDALL, M.A.	United Kingdom.
Dr. F. J. R. HENDRY ...	United Kingdom.	Miss JANET NEEVE ...	United Kingdom.
Sir HENRY F. HIBBERT, M.P.	United Kingdom.	Miss REID ...	New Zealand.
Miss JESSIE HIGGINS ...	New Zealand.	Mr. T. REUNERT ...	South Africa.
Miss HILL ...	Australia.	Mrs. M. E. RIDGE ...	United Kingdom.
Mrs. HOPE ...	South Africa.	Miss RIDOUT ...	Canada.
Miss K. HOGAN ...	United Kingdom.	Mr. G. HOPE ROBERTSON ...	Australia.
Mr. JOHN H. HOWELL ...	New Zealand.	Mr. J. H. L. RIDLEY ...	United Kingdom.
Miss JESSIE HORTON ...	Australia.	Miss E. E. ROBERTSON ...	Canada.
Mrs. HUBBE ...	Australia.	Miss ROSIE ...	New Zealand.
Miss HUBBE ...	Australia.	Mr. E. J. SAINSBURY ...	United Kingdom.
Mr. JAMES J. HUGHES, LL.D.	Canada.	Rev. A. R. SANDERSON ...	Canada.
Mr. W. S. IBBETSON ...	United Kingdom.	Mrs. SANDERSON ...	Canada.
Miss INCE ...	St. Vincent.	Miss SCOTT ...	Canada.
Mr. MILLAR INGLIS ...	United Kingdom.	Mr. W. SHARMAN ...	United Kingdom.
Mr. B. E. INGHAM ...	Canada.	Mr. SAN SHIVE ...	Burma.
Mr. J. C. ISARD ...	United Kingdom.	Miss F. SHEARD ...	New Zealand.
Mr. L. ISSERLIS ...	United Kingdom.	Mr. W. SIBBALD ...	New Zealand.
Miss IDA JACKSON ...	United Kingdom.	Mrs. SIEVERS ...	Australia.
Miss JENNER ...	South Africa.	Miss SIEVERS ...	Australia.
Mr. T. JOHN ...	United Kingdom.	Mr. W. E. SILLETT ...	United Kingdom.
Miss G. E. JOHNSON ...	United Kingdom.	Mrs. SIMPSON ...	Bermuda.
Mr. D. HEDGO JONES ...	Grenada.	Miss SIMPSON ...	Bermuda.
Miss JONES, L.L.A.	United Kingdom.	Mrs. J. W. SMALL ...	New Zealand.
Mr. H. H. JONES ...	United Kingdom.	Miss SMITH ...	United Kingdom.
Miss M. KELSE ...	Canada.	Mr. ALBERT SMITH ...	United Kingdom.
Mr. W. J. KENVON ...	United Kingdom.	Miss C. SMITH ...	United Kingdom.
Miss KENNEDY ...	Australia.	Mr. E. SMITH ...	India.
Miss KERLY, B.A.	United Kingdom.	Mr. J. A. SMITH ...	New Zealand.
Mr. HUGH KIDDLE ...	Australia.	Mr. R. WRETT SMITH ...	United Kingdom.
Miss KNIGHT ...	New Zealand.	Mr. W. PEARSON SMITH ...	United Kingdom.
Miss E. LASHAM ...	United Kingdom.	Miss SNELLING ...	Australia.
Mrs. LASKI ...	United Kingdom.	Professor E. SONNENSCHIEIN ...	United Kingdom.
Mr. H. LAMBERT LEE ...	South Africa.	Mr. W. J. SPENCE ...	Canada.
Miss LANE ...	United Kingdom.	Miss SQUIRES ...	United Kingdom.
Mrs. LEWIS ...	Australia.	Mr. D. W. STEELE ...	United Kingdom.
Mr. W. T. LEWIS ...	Australia.	Miss K. STEVENS ...	United Kingdom.
Mr. J. LITT, B.A.	United Kingdom.	Mrs. STRONGMAN ...	Canada.
Mr. L. H. G. LLEWELLYN ...	United Kingdom.	Miss A. STRONGMAN ...	Canada.
Miss LLOYD ...	South Africa.	Mr. H. STEWART ...	Australia.
Mr. CHARLES LLOYD ...	United Kingdom.	Miss C. H. STIRLING ...	Australia.
Professor L. W. LYDE ...	United Kingdom.	Miss L. M. STRATFORD, B.A.	India.
Mrs. E. McALPINE ...	Canada.	Miss A. P. THOMPSON ...	United Kingdom.
Miss AGNES McCURM ...	Australia.	Miss TURNBULL ...	United Kingdom.
Mr. ROBERT MACMILLAN ...	Australia.	Miss C. E. VAVASSEUR ...	United Kingdom.
Mr. J. A. MCPHIE ...	Australia.	Miss VENNING ...	United Kingdom.
Mr. E. N. McQUEEN, M.A.	Australia.	Mr. T. WADSWORTH ...	United Kingdom.
Miss M. MARSDEN ...	United Kingdom.	Mr. C. A. WALKER ...	United Kingdom.
Miss MARSHALL ...	United Kingdom.	Mrs. WALKER ...	United Kingdom.
Miss H. A. MARTIN ...	United Kingdom.	Mr. TREVOR H. WALSH ...	United Kingdom.
Mr. H. J. MAYFIELD ...	Australia.	Miss ANNIE WALTON ...	Australia.
Miss C. MEHTENS ...	Australia.	Miss ALICE WALTON ...	Australia.
Miss N. M. MILLAR ...	Canada.	Miss WARE ...	Australia.
Mr. W. H. MITCHELL ...	Australia.	Mr. W. H. WATSON ...	United Kingdom.
Mr. J. C. MORDEN ...	Canada.	Mrs. W. T. WEBB ...	Australia.
Mrs. MORDEN ...	Canada.	Miss WEBSTER ...	United Kingdom.
Miss MORDEN ...	Canada.	Miss WHITELAW ...	United Kingdom.
Mr. WALTER MORRISON ...	Australia.	Miss WELLWOOD ...	Australia.
Mr. E. S. MORTIMER ...	United Kingdom.	Miss J. M. WEST ...	Australia.
Mr. J. MOSS ...	United Kingdom.	Mr. F. WILKINSON ...	United Kingdom.
Miss MOWBRAY ...	United Kingdom.	Mr. J. WILLIAMS ...	Canada.
Mr. R. T. MUMFORD ...	United Kingdom.	Miss A. K. WILLIAMS ...	United Kingdom.
Miss MURCHISON ...	Canada.	Mrs. WILSON ...	Canada.
The Ven. Archdeacon MURRAY ...	British Honduras.	Miss GRACE WILSON ...	Canada.
Mrs. W. PERRIN NORRIS ...	Canada.	Mr. W. P. WINTER, B.Sc.	United Kingdom.
Mr. W. W. ODELL ...	United Kingdom.	Mr. H. J. WOOD ...	United Kingdom.
Mrs. OLIVER ...	South Africa.	Mr. J. PALEY YORKE ...	United Kingdom.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE.

The League of the Empire has now completed twelve years of somewhat strenuous labour in the interests of Imperial Education. It is difficult in a few words to summarise the many different lines of activity which this work has taken, but the following short record will, it is thought, sufficiently justify the Council in putting forward a claim to larger recognition, and also to the special favour of those most able to assist in the financial support of a movement which has played no small part in spreading that wider patriotism on which the unity of the Empire must ultimately depend.

1901. The League of the Empire was founded in this year. The first work of importance undertaken was to establish correspondence between children throughout the Empire. There are now over 29,000 members of the Correspondence Branch of the League.

1903. Affiliation of Schools throughout the Empire was next accomplished, thereby bringing hundreds of thousands of children in every part of the British Dominions into closer relation with each other in an infinite variety of congenial interests.

1907. The first Imperial Education Conference between the Education Departments in the Empire was arranged and convened by the League. A resolution was passed in favour of a quadrennial Conference, and it was announced that the next Official Conference on Education would be called by the Imperial Government in 1911.

1907. A Lace and Needlework Industry was founded by the League in St. Helena in this, a year of acute need in that Island. The Colonial Office made the Island a grant, and the Government of St. Helena shortly afterwards took over the Industry. By request of the Colonial Office the League acts as Agent in England for the School.

1907. A Scheme was initiated providing for the Migration of Teachers for purposes of study, and numbers of Teachers in different parts of the Empire have availed themselves of the League's arrangements.

1909-1911. A History of the British Empire and two Imperial Text Books were prepared and published by the League through the generosity of the late Mr. Louis Spitzel. Edited by Professor A. F. Pollard, these books are largely used in Schools, and a portion of the History was prescribed for the Oxford Local Examination in 1912.

1909. The first Empire Day Parade in Hyde Park was organised by the League in this year. The Parade is now an annual event, and about 10,000 members of different organisations generally take part.

1910. In this year most of the Teachers' Associations of the Empire affiliated themselves to the League.

1911. A short Education Conference was held to review and record the work of the League continued since 1907, by desire of representatives of Overseas Governments.

1912. The First Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held by the League and attended by over 600 Delegates and Representatives from all countries in the British Empire.

1913. The League of the Empire non-residential Club was established, with the help of Sir Robert Lucas Tooth, at 28, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, for the use of members of the League, Associated Teachers, Overseas visitors and all interested in various kinds of imperial work. The League has also organised each year for Overseas Teachers and friends visits to historical places and interesting houses, &c., in the Home Country, and furnished introductions to those visiting different parts of the Empire or emigrating.

1913. The first Annual Meeting of Teachers' Associations throughout the Empire was convened by the League in July, 1913, when arrangements were considered for the next Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations to be held in due course in Toronto, by invitation of the Government of Ontario, who have made a grant of £50 towards the Educational work of the League.

1913. The Imperial Union of Teachers was formally inaugurated.

In addition to these special undertakings which stand out somewhat as landmarks in the progress of the League, attention may be drawn to other useful indications of activity. The Intelligence Department of the League received commendation in 1907 from the Imperial Education Conference, which placed on record "its high appreciation of the work done by the League of the Empire in stimulating educational activity and in collecting and circulating information on educational subjects." Further evidence of the value of the work done by the League is found in the fact that many of the Overseas Education Departments have appointed the League as their Agent in England. Lectures both public and private have been arranged by the League, Exhibitions organised, Empire Day Essay Competitions throughout the Empire conducted, and means for the interchange of literature, newspapers, photographs, specimens, &c., &c., provided.

The foregoing summary of work accomplished encourages the Council to claim for the League a large measure of success in bringing more closely together British peoples Overseas, and securing effective co-operation between them and those in the Home Country. The Council therefore appeal with confidence for substantial financial help in continuing their important work and in carrying to a successful issue schemes which have proved themselves useful and acceptable in all parts of the Empire.

NOTE.—For particulars of Membership of League and Club apply to the Hon. Secretary, Offices of the League, 28, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.

